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Similarly, a bird seen from *B* only, against the left half of the moon must have been in the area *B F' E*. On October 10 the points *F* and *F'* ranged between 1500 and 1600 feet from the ground, never being higher than the latter distance. Of the 46 birds seen by the observers separately, 24 were in the areas *A F E* and *B F' E*, and, therefore, certainly less than 1600 feet high. The remaining 22 birds were in the areas *A C F* and *B D F'*, and the upper limit of their height could not be determined.

If observations and measurements such as those recorded above could be made at various places over the country, especially along well traveled routes of migration, the result would be an accumulation of statistics in regard to the height and direction of the migratory flight, the value of which is apparent to every ornithologist.

GENERAL NOTES.

Audubon's Shearwater and Peale's Petrel Breeding in Bermuda.

— On March 4, 1906, Mr. Louis L. Mowbrey of St. George, Bermuda, took an Audubon's Shearwater (*Puffinus auduboni*) and egg on a small islet off the southeastern end of Bermuda. Another bird and egg were taken on March 11. In each instance the bird was taken on the nest, which was in a hole of the rock without moss or lining of any kind. As far as I can learn this is the most northern record for the breeding of this bird. One of these birds and an egg is now in my collection.

On Feb. 22, 1906, Mr. Louis L. Mowbrey took a Peale's Petrel (*Estrelata gularis*) in a hole of the rock overlooking the sea and washed by the spray. The bird was taken after a southwest gale. Peale's Petrel is not included in the A. O. U. Check-List, but I am sure of the identification of the bird, and am glad to be able to put on record the first instance of Peale's Petrel being taken in the Northern Hemisphere. The bird is now in the collection of the Bermuda Natural History Society.—THOMAS S. BRADLEE, *Nahant, Mass.*

The Water Turkey and Tree Ducks near Tucson, Arizona.—September 12, 1893, a Water Turkey (*Anhinga anhinga*) was killed on Silver Lake, a small body of water on the Santa Cruz, about two miles south of Tucson. At that time it was the only bird of the kind I ever saw, and, so far as I know, the only one taken in the Territory. It was a female

in fine plumage and provoked much interest among local sportsmen, as nothing like it had been seen thereabouts before. It measured — length 34 inches, extent 45 inches, wing 12.25, tail 11, and bill, along the culmen, 3 inches. Last winter a farmer living in the valley a few miles below here brought me a tail feather with a crimped web. It was from a darter he had killed on one of the lagüñas on the Arizona side of the river. Later I saw and counted seven of them. As they were out of gun range I did not disturb them. From what I can learn from people living near the water the bird is not uncommon in that portion of the valley.

I lived about twenty-three years in central southern Arizona and during that time I remember having seen but two Fulvous Tree Ducks (*Dendrocygna fulva*). They were brought to me from a lake near Buenos Ayres, about seventy miles southwest of Tucson. Here I find them fairly abundant during the winter months. In the spring of 1899 one was brought to me for identification. It had been killed on a small patch of water on the California desert. April 27 I counted 11 in one bunch at the mouth of the Gila. October 12 of that year I saw a lone bird on the mud flats in that same neighborhood. It was a male and was quite thin in flesh. I have a record of having seen 27 in four years. When feeding they thrust their mandibles deep in the soft mud on both sides and in front of them as they walk along.

May 5, 1899, 6 out of a bunch of 8 Autumnal Tree Ducks (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*) were killed on the Santa Cruz, south of Tucson. They were the first and only ones I ever saw in Arizona. They were beautiful things. I did not find anyone that had previously seen them in Arizona.—HERBERT BROWN, *Yuma, Arizona*.

An Arctic Record for the American White Pelican.—An American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) was taken on the shores of Liverpool Bay, in the Arctic Ocean, in June or July, 1900, by an Eskimo who skinned it, removing nearly every bone in the process. The bird was secured there soon afterwards by the Rev. I. O. Stringer, now Bishop of Selkirk, who brought it to Toronto, and through the kindness of Mr. John Maughan the bird is now in my collection. Bishop Stringer tells me the bird was new to the Eskimo. Liverpool Bay is in Lat. 70°, Long. 128°. — JAMES H. FLEMING, *Toronto, Ont.*

Unusual Nesting Site of the Black Duck (*Anas obscura*).—During the past two years I had the pleasure of discovering two instances of remarkable deviation from the hitherto well known and universally recognized nesting habits of our common Black Duck (*Anas obscura*). The first instance occurred June 10, 1904, when, on a small island in the St. Lawrence River, a pair of these ducks had taken possession of an old crow's nest, and on the date of discovery had laid ten eggs. The nest was saddled on a limb of a large elm, forty-five feet from the ground. With the exception of a liberal supply of down furnished by the bird the